

REMARKS

In the Action mailed May 14, 2008, the Examiner objected to the drawings and rejected all pending claims 1-24. Applicants request reconsideration of claims 1-24 in view of the corrected drawings submitted herewith and the following remarks.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Examiner rejected claims 7-10 and 19-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph stating that Applicant's amendment in claims 7 and 19 of: "and that is not configured for navigation to any of the registered portal pages" is not supported. Of these, claims 7 and 19 are independent claims. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and submit that claims 7-10 and 19-22 are supported by the specification and original informal drawings.

An embodiment of a default navigational page is described on pages 15:24-16:6:

In contrast to FIG. 7, however, the hyperlinks provided on the instantiated web page 53a do not necessarily lead to an existing target web page definition stored within the web portal. For example, as shown in FIG. 8, the hyperlink entitled "Computers" 88 is not represented as a navigation option accessible from navigation menu 48 on the first portal page 55a.

Thus, the default page described in this passage and illustrated using FIG. 8 is an example of the "default navigation page" mentioned in the claim phrase at issue.

Moreover, the use of the default navigation option is described on page 16:12-16:17:

If no target web page identifier exists in the object repository 34 that is associated with the requested service, the portal navigation service 36 accesses a default target web page definition and related portal structure information stored in the sitemap 38 and sends the same to the portal server 30 for instantiation.

Thus, the default target web page definition and related portal structure information described in this passage and illustrated using FIG. 8 is an example of "one of the multiple

navigation options that is associated with a default navigation page and that is not configured for navigation to any of the registered portal pages” mentioned in the claim phrase at issue. Accordingly, the “default navigation page” and the associated “navigation option[]” are described in the present specification.

Applicant submits that there is ample support in the present disclosure for the subject matter of the claims as previously amended and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 11-18, and 23-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being unpatentable over Motley et al., (The Motley Fool, “www.fool.com”) which the Examiner contends was posted May 16, 2001 (“Motley”). Of these, claims 1, 11, 13, and 23 are independent claims. Applicants submit that claims 1-6, 11-18, and 23-24 are patentable over the prior art of record.

Applicants’ claim 1 is directed to a “method of displaying a portal page registered within a web-based portal that includes portal pages registered within a web-based architecture and navigation options linked to different ones of the registered portal pages”. Applicants submit that Motley does not anticipate or render unpatentable a method involving portal pages registered within a portal structure including navigation options linked to different ones of the registered portal pages, as recited in the present claims.

The HTML source code provided by the Examiner shows the navigation menu and the main body display code within separate sections. However, this does not suggest that Motley generated the HTML source code based upon a “navigation menu managed separately from the first registered portal page” mentioned in the claim phrase at issue.

In fact, the portion cited by the Examiner, namely selection of the Folders 62 within Motley Fig. 6, describes that the user is directed to an entirely different hostname (boards.fool.com as opposed to www.fool.com) without any HTML suggestion (e.g., active server pages (ASP) reference, etc.) that any server-side activity has been requested from a portal,

evident by both the base HREF tags on pages 1 and 11 of the HTML source code and by the hyperlink tag “[http://boards.fool.com/”>**Folders**” on page 7 of the HTML source code. While both hostnames \(boards.fool.com and www.fool.com\) may be hosted within the same system, the difference in hostnames does suggest that processing occurs upon a different server. Similary, tab “quotes & data” within menu 64 of Motley Fig. 6 navigates to hostname quotes.fool.com, and tab “shop foolmart” navigates to URL www.foolmart.com, as evidenced by page 2 of the HTML source code.](”<u)

Based on the structure of the HTML, Motley does not disclose at least two aspects of the claim at issue:

“a navigation menu managed separately from the first registered portal page“

and

“2) information that causes the navigation menu to emulate, separately from the first registered portal page, a selection of one of the multiple navigation options that is associated with the second registered navigation page”.

It therefore cannot be said that Motley anticipates the present claims at issue.

Accordingly, Applicants request that the Examiner remove his anticipation rejection of independent claim 1, as well as the anticipation rejections of dependent claims 2-6 which each depend either directly or indirectly from claim 1.

With respect to the independent claim 13, the claim recites methods or apparatus that make use of registered portal pages linked to navigation options. For the reasons similar to those described previously in connection with claim 1, claims 13-18 are also patentable. As such, Applicants request the Examiner remove his anticipation rejection of these claims as well.

Applicants' claim 11 is directed to a “method used in generating a portal page to be registered within a portal structure that includes portal pages registered within a portal framework and a navigation menu for multiple navigation options linked to different ones of the registered portal pages, each of the multiple navigation options corresponding to a visual

configuration of the navigation menu". Applicants submit that Motley does not anticipate or render unpatentable portal pages registered within a portal framework and a navigation menu for multiple navigation options linked to different ones of the registered portal pages.

The HTML source code provided by the Examiner shows the navigation menu and the main body display code within separately defined sections. However, this does not suggest that Motley generates the HTML source code based upon "assigning, for a portal page being generated, a service to the portal page to include the service in the portal page for generating data content, the service preexisting within a service provider and represented within a service definition of the portal page" as mentioned in the claim phrase at issue. Although a similar HTML navigational menu structure is shared by hostnames www.fool.com and boards.fool.com, they are not identical. Within the HTML source code of page 1, corresponding to Motley Fig. 6, the background tag lists background color "bgcolor="#336699" while on page 11 of the HTML source code, the background tag corresponding to Motley Fig. 7 lists background color "bgcolor="#336666".

The reference cited by the Examiner, namely selection of the Folders 62 within Motley Fig. 6, directs the user to an entirely different hostname (boards.fool.com as opposed to www.fool.com) without any HTML suggestion (e.g., active server pages (ASP) reference, etc.) that any server-side activity has been requested from a portal, evident by both the base HREF tags on pages 1 and 11 of the HTML source code and by the hyperlink tag "Folders" on page 7 of the HTML source code. Based upon the structure of the HTML, Motley further does not disclose a "portal navigation service being configured to identify, upon receipt of a request that includes a service name, the generated portal page by performing a query using the requested service name to obtain a page identifier for the generated portal page, the page identifier obtained as being associated with the requested service name" mentioned in the claim phrase at issue.

Accordingly, Applicants request that the Examiner remove his anticipation rejection of independent claim 11, as well as the anticipation rejections of dependent claim 12 which depends directly from claim 11.

With respect to the independent claim 23, the claim recites apparatus for generating a portal page to be registered within a portal structure that includes portal pages registered within a portal framework and a navigation menu for multiple navigation options linked to different ones of the registered portal pages. For the reasons similar to those described previously in connection with claim 11, claims 23-24 are also patentable. As such, Applicants request the Examiner remove his anticipation rejection of these claims as well.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 7-10 and 19-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Motley. Claims 7 and 19 are independent claims. Applicants submit that claims 7-10 and 19-22 are patentable over the prior art of record.

Applicants' claim 7 is directed to a method of displaying a portal page registered within a portal structure that includes portal pages registered within the portal structure and navigation options linked to different ones of the registered portal pages. Applicants' claim 7 further includes a selected first registered portal page that includes a hyperlink to an unregistered portal page. Upon selection of the displayed hyperlink, information is provided from the server including information that causes the navigation menu to emulate a selection of a navigation option linked to a default navigation page.

The Examiner asserts that it would have been mere design choice to include or exclude certain navigation options on a 404 error page. Applicants respectfully disagree and submit that this does not render obvious the storage of a default navigation menu structure for use in displaying default user selection options upon selection of an existing portal page which is not registered with a target web page identifier. Upon selection of a link which is not part of the navigational menu hierarchy within Motley, the page is presented without a navigational menu. For example, upon selection of the registration options from the "start here" or "become a fool" hyperlinks available from the main <http://www.fool.com> page (as illustrated in Motley FIG. 2), the user is presented with a registration form without the navigational menu.

Accordingly, Applicants request that the Examiner remove his obviousness rejection of independent claim 7, as well as the obviousness rejections of dependent claims 8-10 which each depend either directly or indirectly from claim 7.

With respect to the other independent claim 19, the claim recites apparatus that makes use of emulation of a selection of a navigation option linked to a default navigation page upon selection of an unregistered portal page within a portal structure with navigation options linked to registered portal pages. For the reasons similar to those described previously in connection with claim 7, claims 19-22 are also patentable. As such, Applicants request the Examiner remove his obviousness rejection of these claims as well.

Additionally, claims 7 and 19 recite methods or apparatus that make use of registered portal pages linked to navigation options. For the reasons similar to those described previously in connection with claim 1, claims 7-10 and 19-22 are also patentable. As such, Applicants request the Examiner remove his anticipation rejection of these claims as well.

Conclusion

Applicants submit that the claims 1-24 are in condition for allowance, and request favorable consideration of these claims.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Applicant : Wachholz-Prill et al.
Serial No. : 10/815,053
Filed : March 31, 2004
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Attorney's Docket No.: 13906-137001 / 2003P00531
US

Please apply \$120 for the extension fee and any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Date: 9/5/08

Fish & Richardson P.C.
60 South Sixth Street
Suite 3300
Minneapolis, MN 55402
Telephone: (612) 335-5070
Facsimile: (877) 769-7945

60503511.doc

Respectfully submitted,



J. Richard Soderberg
Reg. No. 43,352